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To-Day Starts Our Great Cash Sale

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Pettis Dry Goods Co

20 to 50 Per Cent. Reduction -ON ALL-SUMMER SHOES

GEO. J. MAROTT, 22 to 28 East Wash. St. Second largest Shoe Store in the World. If You Want FINE JEWELRY at the

lo East Washington Street,

WHOLESALE PRICE

A saving of 30 per cent., see-

McMunn's Elixir of Opium

arious effects are removed, while the valuable sedicinal properties are retained. In acute nervous disorders it is an invaluable remedy, and is recommended by the best physicians. E. FERRETT, Agent,

372 Pearl St., New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

Nat Goodwin's success of some years ago, "The Nomince," will be presented by the Grand stock company to-night with Mr. Kolker as Jack Medford, Goodwin's old part, Mr. Macy as Leopold Bunyon, Miss Shannon as Mabel Medford, Mr. Stein as Colonel Murray and others of the organiza-tion in good parts. Kate Fletcher will make her first appearance with the stock com-pany in the important role of Mrs, Van Barklay, Medford's mother-in-law.

Fitz & Webster's comedians will appear at the Park this afternoon in "A Breezy which will remain the attraction until Thursday. It is well stocked

Edwin Mayo, who will be seen at English's Wednesday and Thursday nights in Frank Mayo's "Puddin'head Wilson," has been following in the footsteps of his father with great success ever since the death of the famous actor-author.

Rice and Barton's Company will open at the Empire this afternoon. "Maud of the Tenderloin," which was a great success last season, will be the opening burlesque, with Rice and Barton in the cast. Toughey and Mack, the Irish pipers, Princeton Sisters and others are in the ollo.

Vaudeville Profits. Scribner's Magazine.

Sometimes the vaudeville theater is an individual and independent enterprise; more often it belongs to a circuit. The patronage, expenses and receipts are enormous. One circuit will speak for all. It has a theater in New York, one in Philadelphia, one in Boston and one in Providence, and they give no Sunday performances; and yet these four theaters entertain over 5,000,000 people every year, give employment to 350 attaches and to 3,500 actors. Four thousand people pass in and out of each one of these thea-ters daily. Ten thousand dollars are disributed each week in salaries to the actors and \$3,500 to the attaches. Take one theater for example, the house in Boston. It is open the year round and it costs \$7,000 a week to keep it open, while its patrons will average 25,000 every week. On a holiday it will play to from 10,000 to 12,000 people.

The Vaudeville Code of Morals. Scribner's Magazine.

The funniest farce ever written could not be done at these houses if it had any of the ear marks of the thing in vogue at many of our first-class theaters. Said a lady to me: "They (the vaudeville theaters) are the only theaters in New York where I should feel absolutely safe in taking a young girl without making preliminary inquiries. Though may oftend the taste, they never of-one's sense of decency." The vaudeville theaters may be said to have estabished the commercial value of decency. This is their cornerstone. They are conceived with the object of catering to ladies and children, and, strange to say, a large. if not the larger, part of their audiences is

"RESIGN," COMMANDED MRS. S .--.

It took place in a Sixth-avenue "L" train

And the Queen of the Holland Dames Did, Right in a Cable Car, Too. New York Journal.

Friday afternoon, and everyone in the car heard it. Mrs. Charlotte Smith, the moral reformer, was shaking her finger in the face of "Queen" Lavinia Dempsey, of the Holland Dames, and demanding that she resign as vice president of the Women's Industrial League, which intends to build a permanent exhibition in Washington, full of proofs of woman's progress.

Mrs. Smith is the president of the league.

The original vice president was Mrs. Washington Roebling. Ill health forced her to resign and her place was taken by Miss Dempsey. When Mrs. Smith met the Queen of the Holland Dames for the first time

after her election she said openly:
"No, I don't like her and I never shall. she came to the meeting dressed in a red velvet dress, greasy down the front and covered with medallions and things. I'm not much myself in the way of costume, but I couldn't stand it. I tried to keep her as much as possible in the background, but Then the Queen of the Dames wrote a estimonial of the efficacy of a well-known

of vice president of the league apmust resign at once," said Mrs and she went to Miss Dempsey's She found Miss Dempsey leaving the louse and they boarded an elevated train

edicine, and it was published with her full

What you have done is beneath the dig nity of the league," Mrs. Smith said, vehe-mently. She repeated the idea many times, being so carried away that she rose from her seat, which was taken at once by a fat who thought she meant to get off. Mrs. Smith selzed a strap with her right hand and gesticulated with her left. inted her finger in Miss Dempsey's face as if to denounce her to the alarmed pas-"Resign!" she said, her voice

said a graybeard, greatly turbed, "can I be of any service? May I"--Mrs. Smith perforated him with a look nd he dropped tamely into his seat again. turned around to the Queen of the Holland Dames and repeated: "I request your resignation, madam; I must have it." Miss Dempsey gazed appealingly at the guard, a little old man with red muttonhop whiskers, who was dancing about on ins and needles. He looked at her as much

as to say, "Give it to her and end the squab-ble." He breathed a sigh of relief as the Queen of the Dames said: "It is done; I ft the train at Park place, but they went own different stairways. What a woman!" said Miss Dempsey to

ammed the gates, happy that he had no ragedy to report to the trainmaster at outh Ferry.

CLEARING IN THE EAST

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF PHILIPPIN PROBLEM EXPECTED.

Republican Argument.

Washington Letter in Boston Transcript. A certain cloudiness in Philippine affairs now gives evidence of clearing away. It so happened that there were few spots on the globe of which the American people knew less when the Spanish war broke out than the Philippine islands. The events of the war in the far East were so sudden and Yesterday's papers were } bewildering that a very great number of Americans were hardly able at once to full of it. Get them out { make up their minds what they thought of it all. Stanch opponents of imperialistic ideas in any form at once sounded a salutary alarm. With equal promptness the aggressive annexationist announced his desire to have this country keep the Philippine islands and everything else in sight. Between these two classes came a great body of American voters who were not originally committed strongly one way or the other. They thought "expansion" might be a good thing, or it might not, according to circumstances. One day they would think it was wise and another day that it was not. The whole Philippine situation seemed to them much confused; if the American acquisition of those islands was to resemble the American acquisition of Oregon and Louisiana they would favor it; | Marine Review (Cleveland.) if it was to resemble certain conquests of old world empires, they were against it. America returns from the victory that won Which of these two kinds of acquisition him fame to find the navy of his country the new Philippine policy more closely ap- at the end of the first epoch of a developproached they could not at once decide. | ment which for rapidity and scope is with-This was a question of fact and until they out a parallel among the nations of the had more information they could not earth. In the comparatively brief space of answer. This body of voters, it has all time since Admiral Dewey departed from along been evident, hold the balance of this country for the Orient the tangible power, so far as this Philippine question effective naval strength of the United States was concerned, and its settlement will de- has increased almost one-third. Much of pend on their final conclusions.

> THE LIGHT DAWNING. Indications here point strongly to the coming of the dawn for all of this class of Americans. Within the next few months several very important questions of fact ought to be settled. The men who know most about Philippine affairs and in whom the general public has largest confidence are gradually returning to this country. The Philippine commissioners will soon be at work on their final report. What that will be has doubtless been well foreshad-owed in President Schurman's interview, which has this week attracted so much attention. At all events, if he does not speak for the commission its other members can speak for themselves. One of their number, Admiral Dewey, will have the great opportunity of his life to be of service to the American people if he can show them a wise solution of the Philippine problem. It is ordinarily taken for granted that army and naval officers like wars and foreign complications, and so that the army and navy should not be looked to for unprejudiced counsel upon matters in which the range and opportunity of their professions are involved. sions are involved. But Dewey has already given evidence that he takes a larger view than this of the Philippine question. To him the country looks for a calm and unprejudiced opinion. The appearance on the stand of a few witnesses of this sort will be of incalculable value in getting at the facts involved in the expansion issue. Such witnesses are now coming from many di-

> The next few months will also see a trial of the war programme. There is no longer any Alger to blame for failures. The War Department is presided over by a forcible man of affairs, who is leaving no stone unturned to push the military operations in the East with firmness and vigor. Even if General Otis is not the greatest military genius of the age, in Generals Lawton and MacArthur the administration has great confidence. They will probably do most of the fighting. Whatever becomes of Otis, and as yet the administration is apparently in doubt what to do with him, he will not in doubt what to do with him, he will not be allowed to handicap the officers under him to whom the administration will look chiefly for results. Everything is ready for the campaign. The people will soon have a chance to see what this line of policy will do, and by the results of this experiment their conclusions will be greatly influenced. ELECTIONS WILL TELL

Not least of the enlightening occurrences will be the fall elections. There has never been a good canvass of anti-imperialist strength, nor could there be, because of the confused state of the public mind on the issues. But it will be very easy to see in November, in the resultant of forces which our election returns always constitute, where the Philippine policy comes in. Were there no Philippine question this would be a good Republican year. Ever since 1893, and there are elections of some sort every November, the tide has been strongly with the Republicans. They have carried three Congresses in succession, which they had not done before since the old South was restored to a real place in the Union. They have elected three Republican governors of New York in succession, Morton, Black and Roosevelt. They have control of the United States Senate by a majority almost unprecedented. tionary meas They not only defeated Bryan in 1896 by a if successful. huge majority, but they have been driving which he then dominated. In short, the Reblican party enters the campaign this fall n splendid shape. Nothing that really appeals to the people strongly except the Philquestion could seriously influence this great tide in their favor, and it remains to be seen whether that will influence it ad-

A student of American politics who reached conclusions by pondering over the figures in the political almanac would have no hesitation in saying that everything was going Republican this fall; he would estimate that party's majority in Ohio at 50,000, in Iowa at 60,000, its majority in Nebraska at 10,000, in Kentucky at 50,000 and in Massachusetts at 50,000. Prosperity, the greatest of all arguments, is more than ever with the Republicans. Free silver, from which the Democratic organization cannot yet seem to secure a divorce on grounds of desertion, is completely discredited. In these circumstances there is nothing to occasion Republican alarm by the Philippine policy. And there are many persons who profess to believe this will prove an element of strength. At all events, when Congress neets in December both sides ought to know pretty well where they stand. The outcome of the military programme ought to be in sight, as well as the verdict at the

THE CUBAN ARGUMENT. It is strange that more attention has not been given in the Republican newspapers to the results of the Cuban experiment. The administration can certainly point to that with a great deal of pride, and although the Philippine islands are a rather large mouthful it might be argued from analogy that American rule would be ultimately as advantageous to them as that same rule has already proved itself in Cuba. A New York lawyer, an interview with whom was given in these dispatches yesterday, says that the sanitation of Havana has already mproved so much that as far back as the spanish records go there is no evdence of so little yellow fever as at present. Whatever things he criticises now in judicial procedure, in concessions and monopolies and the like are the acknowledged survivals of Spanish rule, which the American government has not yet had time to correct. Taken as a whole, Cuba presents a very agreeable change from the conditions that have existed there through the centuries of Spanish rule. The persistent warfare at our very doors seems to be over. The administration went into the Cuban war with considerable reluctance, but the results of the transfer of sovereignty from Spain to the United States, for during our guardianship that is practically what it amounts to, have been most gratifying. Who can say that a similar transfer in the Philippines may not eventually come out the same way? This is something that is certainly worth considering. The November voters should be pa-

Remarks of Feulke and Fortune at Chicago Convention Approved. Philadelphia Inquirer. Mr. Foulke argues that if the States at-

INDIANIANS ON TRUSTS. Mr. Foulke argues that if the States attempt to act separately, corporations will all flock to those few commonwealths where they find the greatest immunity. If the national power is to be invoked it can only be done by amending the Constitution and placing all industries under the power of Congress. But when Congress shall control all the elements of production throughout the bulk of insurance will be placed on him.

Women under twenty and over forty-live are excluded; but in the main the more prospective and two Pullman tourist gressive companies are insuring women and two Pullman tourist sleepers. There were about forty passential industries of them from Massachusetts, en route to the Pacific coast. The special had orders to run to Reno siding, and when only as long as the man continues to be regarded as the chief source of family support, lided with the freight train. The trains came together with terrific force. The sec-

the Nation state lines will become very shadowy things, in his opinion. The total destruction of these aggregations of capital is morally impossible. Legislation cannot overthrow, but it may control and guide, and he believes, with Cockran, that publicity will do a great deal. He finds great danger in any attempt of the government to regulate prices and to permit those who have themselves little or nothing at stake to control the profits of the property of others. "To attempt such a thing to-day, with our imperfect knowledge of the infinitely complex forces of our industrial life, would be little short of madness."

There is a great deal of wisdom in this advice of Mr. Foulke. So far as the Inquirer is concerned, it cannot see how it is

quirer is concerned, it cannot see how it is possible for legislation to prevent the formation of companies by men of capital, and so long as these companies are run under law they cannot be reached without doing violence to the Constitution. It is not the combinations as a whole that need regulation. It is only such as are represented by the Chicabo Beef Trust, which is now engaged in forcing up the price of meats, that need to be stopped, if there is any way of getting at them. Combinations that employ a great many men and make their profits through small margins, which can be done only by increased production, cannot be said to be inimical to the public's interest. Those like the Beef Trust, that exist for the purpose of extortion, are the dangerous ones. If there is to be legislation of any kind it must be discriminating legislation. We are inclined to agree with William Fortune president of the Indiana State Board of Commerce, that any action by either Congress or the different state legislatures must be conservative, for we are in the midst of an evolutionary problem, and radical measures might be revolutionary. There is no doubt, as he suggests, that if capital heedlessly abuses power it will bring about its own destruction. In any event, this trust problem is one to be worked out very care-

OUR NAVAL PROGRESS.

The United States Now the Third Naval Power of the World.

The greatest hero in the naval history of the increase, it is true, was necessitated by the exigencies of a suddenly precipitated war. The conflict, short in duration, would have been of inestimable benefit had the result been nothing more than the arousal of general public interest in the growth and

strength upon the water. To all intents and purposes the United States is now the third naval power of the world. Germany is a vigilant, active aggressive rival, whose energy in this direction, constantly fostered by a ruling power. may be expected to increase rather than diminish. Japan, the coming commercial power of the other hemisphere, is annihilating with giant strides the modicum of our supremacy. But for all that the United States will continue, for some time at least, to be excelled as a naval power by only Great Britain and France.

welfare of the navy so strikingly portrayed

by the addition since made to our fighting

The full strength of the navy of the United States now amounts to 312 vessels of all kinds, built and building. Of this number 189 are in the regular navy and 123 constitute the auxiliary force, for the accumulation of which we are largely indebted to the necessities of the Spanish-American war. Something of the pace at which we are moving forward may be imagined when it is stated that roughly estimated the existing naval fleet represents an expenditure for construction of about \$125,000,000, and yet there are now under construction or awaiting formal acceptance by the government more than half a hun-dred war vessels, the contract price for which, exclusive of armor and armament, is in the neighborhood of \$40,000,000.

The war almost doubled the aggregate of

men on our war vessels. At its outset the complement was 12,500 men, but in the summer of 1898 it reached the maximum figure of 24,123 men. Since that time it has of course decreased considerably, but the incoming Congress is expected to authorize a permanent naval strength of upwards of 20,000 men. Nor, in passing, should mention be omitted of the success which has attended the amalgamation of the line and staff. An experiment, watched by students of naval administration everywhere, its bene-ficial effects have been discernible instan-For the future bright hopes may be based upon the most favorable of indications. Congressmen have been spending the sum-

mer of 1899 in the study of naval science abroad. Places on the naval committee have been eagerly sought. Already a new atmosphere of liberality and intelligence characterizes the consideration of naval problems and affords ground for hopes that never again will the march of progress be retarded by such a lack of knowledge as made possible the late flasco relative to the limitation of armor prices. New battleships, armored and protected cruisers are to be constructed. Each class is quite certain to mark a step forward in the science of building vessels of war. Rear Admiral George W. Melville declares to the Review that the new battleships should of twenty knots speed; that they should carry large batteries of rapid-fire guns;

have ample coal bunker capacity and be fitted with triple screws-radical, revolu-tionary measures, all, but vital in influence Already the eyes of every naval officer the past month two of our new battleships have exceeded contract speed. The practicability of that most novel of ideas-the superinduced turrets of the Kearsarge-will soon be put to the test. We are preparing to outdo the British in the thoroughness of our experiments with liquid fuel and wireless telegraphy. Finally we are investigating the possibilities of the submarine boat and our conclusions will have enhanced value because they will be characterized by

neither the enthusiastic optimism of the

French or the cynicism of the conservative

For well-rounded naval development every essential must be adequate. Thus there is no greater cause for congratulation than over the manner in which the shipyards of America have met the requirements imby new conditions. The past few years have seen no less than half a dozen firms actively engaged upon naval con-tracts, although their previous experience had been entirely confined to mercantile craft. Several of them, at the initial attempt, constructed vessels which exceeded Heretofore the powers have charged us with being deficient in the matter of diver-

sity of strength in our naval fleet. This is true no longer, for with the completion of the vessels now on the stocks we will have more than half a hundred torpedo boats and destroyers. Here, too, American builders have been daring, for who will contend that it was not venturesome to guarantee a speed in excess of thirty knots on a smaller displacement than has ever before been attempted by any shipbuilder the world over-and that, too, when the tract is the first of the torpedo boat kind for the firm undertaking it Even down to the details the United States navy will be unique. No other nation has found so appropriate a form of designation for its fighting craft. Our States have given us names for two dozen. two score of our cities have namesakes in our navy and finally no less than thirty of our naval heroes have had their names commemorated by war vessels. It is a novel navy and a magnificent one, and with its strength considered is the most interest-

ing on the waters of the earth. She May Be Insured.

Harper's Weekly.

One of the newest privileges that has accrued to woman is the right to have her insured on even terms with man. all think we know, without asking for statistics, that woman's stay in this world is as enduring as man's. We know there are some risks-such as child-bearing-to which she is exposed, and from which man is exempt, but we know her habits, on an averege, are rather better than man's, and that life is somewhat less exposed. Yet for some reason the life insurance companies have looked askance at her, and preferred not to risk their money on her prospects of living, unless they got larger premiums than men pay. At last, it seems, they are comirg better mind on the subject. Some of the strongest companies have lately determined to insure women at the same rates as men, though with certain limitations which the accident of sex seems to war-Married women are not considered safe risks for five years after marriage, and women under twenty and over forty-five are

Two Facts About Arbuckles' Coffee

It has set the standard of quality for all competitors for the last thirty years. The strongest claim any competitor can make is that his coffee is "just as good as Arbuckles'."

THREE CONCLUSIONS

The best Coffee is Arbuckles'. The only Coffee to buy is Arbuckles'. The right thing is to insist on having Arbuckles'.



No. 81

Men's

Suspenders.

Suspenders

well mounted.

ceipt oftwo

and 16 sig-

natures cut

from wrap-

pers of Ar-

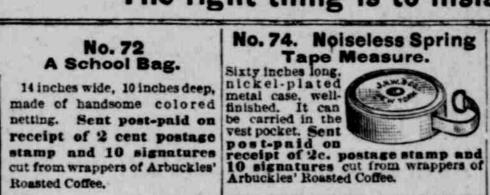
No. 72 A School Bag.

polished wooden box with lock and key, con-taining lead pen cil, pen holder rule and rubber

No. 73. Scholars' Companion.

A most useful article for school children. Highly

signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.



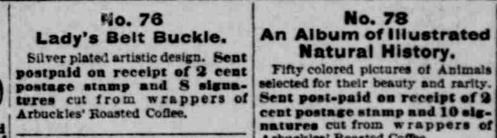
No. 75. A Fifty Foot Measuring Tape.



No. 83

A Table Cover.

Handsome cloth, varie-



No. 77. Telescope Drinking Cup.
This article is prevented from falling apart by its unique construction.
Nickel-plated and highly finished.



Any one Book of the following List will be sent post-paid on receipt of a 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from the wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 84 A ONE NIGHT MYSTERY, and two other great Detective stories, by "OLD SLEUTH." No. 85 ADVENTURES OF A BASHFUL BACHELOR, by CLARA No. 86 TEMPEST AND SUNSHINE. A Novel by Mrs. MAR J. HOLNES. The most popular female writer of fiction of the a. No. 87 THE SUNNYSIDE COOK BOOK, by Mrs. JENNIE sense Cook Books ever published.

be found both entertaining and useful. stamp and 12
signatures cut
from wrappers of
Arbuckles Roasted Coffee.

Handsome Cloth, Variegated figured pattern with
fringe, 32 inches. Sent
post-paid on receipt
of two cent postage
stamp and 25 signatures cut from wrappers of
Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee. No. 89 THREE THOUSAND THINGS WORTH KNOWING, by R. Moore, author of "Moore's Universal Assistant." This book is an encyclopedia of highly useful information in condensed form.

and 200 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee. When ordering name your nearest Express Office as well as your Post Office. No. 91 The First Prayer.

No. 78 An Album of Illustrated

Natural History.

Fifty colored pictures of Animals

cent postage stamp and 10 sig-natures cut from wrappers of

No. 79. Pepper and Salt Holders.

Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

selected for their beauty and rarity.



90 THE CITY OF DREADFUL NIGHT, and other stories- pers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 92 No. 93 The First Kiss Two is Company. 20 inches in



No. 82

Barber

Swing

Strop.

one of leather and

one of canvas,

bound together.

Length, 22 inches,

post-paid on

receipt of two

cent postage

A double strop,

by Percy Meran. This reproducgenuine work of art. Size 16%x 25% inches. postage 10 signa-

is 16% x25% inches in size. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 16 signatures cut from wrappers of Ar-buckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 94. A Basket of Beauties.

A magnificent picture of Roses by Paul de Longpre, the great painter of flowers. We believe this to be one of the handsomest Pictures. Each measuring 91/217 inches. The titles are

No. 95

"Fresh and Sweet," These three pictures all age stamp and 5 signatures cut from wrap-Roasted Coffee.

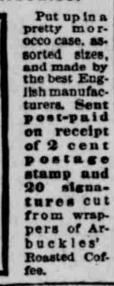
No. 99

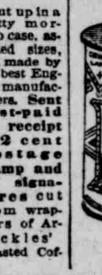
No. 96. Noah's Ark. A menagerie, consisting of 12 pairs of

Animals-Elephants, Camels, Deer, Horses Cattle, Donkeys, Goats, Lions, Bears, Tigers, Dogs and Cats. Each pair is coupled and "Summer Fragrance," stands alone. They are lithographed in "A Vase of Lilies," and many colors on heavy cardboard, cut out and embossed. Every feature of the Animale go together, and will be is distinctly shown. The elephants are ? sent post-paid on re- | inches high and 10 inches long, and the other ceipt of 2 cent post- Animals are proportionately large. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage pers of Arbuckles' stamp and 15 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee,







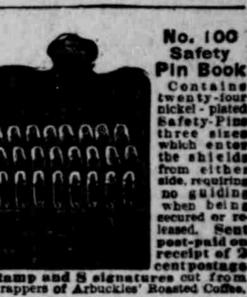








Pocket Mirror and Comb. white metal frame. postage stamp and signatures cut from



This is a picture of the Sig-nature on Arbuckles' Roasted

Coffee Wrapper, which you are to cut out and send to us as a

No other part of the Coffee Wrapper will be accepted as a voucher, nor will this Picture be accepted as such.

This represents one page of a List which is found in each pound package of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee, and with each package in which the List is found the purchaser has bought a definite part of some article to be selected by him or her from the List, subject only to the condition that the signature on the package is to be cut out and returned to Arbuckle Bros.
as a voucher, in accordance with the directions printed in
connection with each item illustrated and described in the List.

This List will be kept good only till May 31, 1900. Another page of this List will appear in this paper shortly. SOME OF OUR SIGNATURES ARE PRINTED ON RED BACKGROUND. Address all communications to ARBUCKLE BROS., NOTION DEPT., NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL Resume of Chief Events Printed in the Issue of Sept. 24.

Agnes Sanders, colored, aged 112, died at Capt. W. P. Halliday, of Cairo, Ill., died at Chicago. James Murphy, an architect of San An

tonio, Tex., committed suicide The Pana. Ill., Coal Company has issued Fire destroyed many of the horse stables at Marion, Ill., during the county fair. The German press is almost unanimous in condemning England for "badgering" the

The yacht Shamrock took another spin on Saturday and demonstrated she is good for twelve knots an hour in a fair breeze. Dr. Luke B. Broughton, a noted astrologer who predicted his own death, died on Saturday, the date fixed when he cast his horoscope many years ago.

Ohio Republicans opened their campaign at Akron on Saturday. Theodore Roosevelt and Judge Nash, candidate for Governor, were the chief speakers. Base Ball-National League: Philadel-phia 7, Baltimore 2; Pittsburg 4, Cleveland 1; Pittsburg 6, Cleveland 2; New York 5, thirty-five years, amounting in all to \$35,000. Boston 2: Brooklyn 7, Washington 5. The engine and ten cars were ditched in a wreck on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville at Olney, Ill. Brakeman H. A. Hanson was killed. Engineer James Miller and Fire-

Indianapolis.

man Hansicker may die.

nel's Sanatorium.

The State files its brief in the glass trust test case at Anderson. The Art Asociation met Saturday but failed to select a site for a new building. Cleveland, O., bankers have bonded the Greenfield electric line and will operate it. The school commissioner candidates have been placed on the ballot. George W. Sloan heads the list. Gen. A. J. Vaughn, one of the few sur-viving major generals of the Confederate army, is in a critical condition at Dr. Run-

> (From Sunday's Second Edition.) Excursion Train Telescoped.

FLORENCE, Col., Sept. 23.—One of the most appalling accidents in the history of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad occurred at 4 o'clock this afternoon four and a half miles west of this city. Six persons were killed outright and five badly injured. The F. SALTER, manager of the excursion EVA M. WALKER, aged twelve, of Westford, Mass. EUGENIA B. JUDKINS, aged twelve,

Spokane, Wash.
ADDIE J. JUDKINS, aged ten, Spokane.
GEORGE H. JUDKINS, aged six, Spo-WILLS, boy, aged six, Los Angeles, MRS. F. A. WILLS, Los Angeles, badly HARRY WALKER, aged nineteen, Westford, Mass., internal injuries; not serious. MRS. GRANT BIDDLE, Coal Camp, Mo. internal injuries MRS. ELLA BIDDLE, aged twenty-one,

The killed and injured were passengers on a Phillips-Judson excursion train west-bound, which coilided with an east-bound freight train. The excursion train consisted

Coal Camp, Mo., bruises, C. R. COOK, aged twenty-five, Millers,

After Thirty-Six Years.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 23.-Mrs. Julian Benhard, a widow, living here, in looking over some old letters found a deposit cer tificate for \$10,000 which her brother, W. Richardson, had placed in the Bank of Trenton, of Trenton, Tenn., to her credit Jan. 23, 1863. Young Richardson, when President Lincoln issued his first call for troops enlisted in the Twenty-second Illinois Regiment of infantry. His father had just died leaving his children \$10,000 in cash. Richardson had his money sewed up inside his unia squad of men to do skirmish work and he deposited his money, \$10,000 in United States currency, in the Bank of Trenton to the credit of his sister, then Julia Ann Richardson. He was wound ed in February and sent home, where he died. He gave the deposit slip to his sister and she put it away. After the funeral the deposit check could not be found. Miss Richardson became Mrs. Bernhard. husband died several years ago and the fortune of the family long since disappeared. The Bank of Trenton is no longer in existence, but Mrs. Bernhard has employed attorneys here to bring suit against the stockholders, several of whom are still living, for \$10,000 and interest at 6 per cent. for

Oil Gusher Causes Havoc. WELLSVILLE, O., Sept. 23.—While making preparations to "shoot" the Rayl oil well, on the Ridinger farm, near here, this afternoon the well overflowed and the oil ignited from the fire under the boiler, causing a terrible explosion. Two men were killed outright and three others injured, two of them, it is thought, fatally. The dead

CHALMER WILKINSON, Jewett, O. JOHN H. WILLIAMS, East Liverpool, O. The injured are: JOHN RAYL, Wellsville, O. CHARLES ROGERS, Rookstown, Pa. HARRY KARNES, Scio, O. RAYLAND ROGERS, will likely die. The Rayl well is the largest ever struck i this territory and is good for 200 barrels a

day. The fire was extinguished before any

damage was done to the well

Rails Forced Through a Car. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 22.—The Chicago & Alton southbound limited express was wrecked this evening at Elkhart, a station eighteen miles north of this city, by the rails spreading, and two passengers were injured, one of whom died later. They are:
W. F. LONG, real estate dealer of Kansas City, on head, died in hospital. A. C. KING, of Leroy, Ill., knee twisted The wreck was caused by a defective frog. Nine thirty-foot rails which held together ran through the floor of the car and passed through the roof. Mr. Long was inured by rising from his seat at the time the rail passed through the car. Mr. Long fell back over the seat, covering Miss Agnes Sullivan, of this city, who was in the rear seat, with blood. Several passengers who were on the train declared the ties were rotten. Mr. Long died of his injuries at 10:30 to-night at the Springfield City Hospi-

Monument to Mosby's Guerillas. RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 23.—Five thousand Virginians, West Virginians, old Confeder-ates from nearly every Southern State, and men and women from as far north as New York witnessed the unveiling of a monu-ment erected by the survivors of Col. John S. Mosby's famous command to seven of their comrades shot and hanged at Fort Royal during the civil war. Over 200 of Mosby's men were in attendance. The oration of the day was delivered by Maj. A. E. Richards, of Louisville, Ky.

Threw a Lamp at His Wife. HARRISTON, Miss., Sept. 23.—Peter Hanes, a well-to-do negro, had a quarrel

a fruitless effort to smother the flames and was himself fatally burned.

made to launch the torpedo boat T. A. M. Craven at the Bath iron works late this afternoon, but the new vessel stuck on the ways and it was decided to postpone the launching until Monday. Suicide of a Furniture Dealer.

Torpedo Boat Sticks on the Ways.

BATH, Me., Sept. 23.-An attempt was

PANA, Ill., Sept. 22.—Frank G. Gilmore, a furniture dealer and upholsterer of this city, committed suicide at 11 o'clock tonight by taking morphine. He was seventysix years old and had no relatives.

INDIAN MUMMY FOUND. Remarkable Discovery in a Hermettenlly Sealed Cave.

Prof. Harlan L. Smith, of this city, has

just made the discovery near Vancouver, British Columbia, of an Indian mummy, which he has shipped to New York. Prof. Smith thinks, and local archaeologists agree with him, that the mummy is probably hundreds of years old. It is the most re-markable find of a two years search for native relics pursued by Professor Smith on the Pacific coast. A well-known New York millionaire whose interests were particu-larly in the Klondike two years ago subscribed a large amount of money to the Museum of Natural History for the purpose of carrying on an anthropological research on the Pacific coast. Professor Smith and his staff are now about finishing their work, and the find that they made the other day is by far the most interesting of any dis coveries ever made west of the Rockies.

Professor Smith had been scouring the district around Harrison lake for two months previous to the find. The section is a well-known mining district, and the formation is of a limestone character, in which relics of soft material have been easily preserved. The mummy was found in a cave immediately alongside a trail leading up the mountain. Professor Smith and his men had passed the place dozens of times without ever noticing the possibility of the existence of a cave in the vicinity. A great mass of white limestone and granite formed the "hog's back" of the mountainside, and where the cave was found it was somewhat mossgrown and weather beaten. Big bowlders which scores of years ago had fallen from the mountain were piled up several feet in front of the cave, but one day in passing by Professor Smith noticed the smooth stones which blockaded the entrance to the cave, and he immediately investi-gated. The face of the rock was covered with hieroglyphics of a strange, unreadable character and much defaced. The rest of the story is in Professor Smith's own words. "After using a pick a short time we had practically to blast the face of the rock away, as the cave had been hermetically sealed. The reason for this was perfectly apparent from what we found later. lighted ourselves into the cave, which was perhaps twenty feet square and high enough for convenient standing room. I do not think that there had ever been any minera found in the cave, but as the sunlight streamed in at the newly made opening the walls fairly blazed with crystal reflections Around the side of the inclosure were shelves hewn out of the rock, and on one of these we found a sarcophagus which contained the mummy. The other shelves had evidently been intended for like receptacles, but for some reason the cave had been sealed up when only one body had been de-

he sarcophagus was simply a stone box haif as large again as an ordinary coffin, and without any top covering. Any one who has ever opened an Egyptian mummy case, no matter how many thousand years the subject has been disposed of this way, will always afterward recognize the peculiar odor, which was the same which emanated from the sarcophagus we found. "The wrappings were of strange texture. From the neck downward there were fully a dozen folds of a thick cloth composed half a dozen folds of a thick cloth composed half told herself, but with him around an of half and half of stringy bark. I have so high, she thought they might m

ond Pullman telescoped the first one and utes burned her to death. The negro made the day coach is a complete wreck. utes burned her to death. The negro made the ordinary Egyptian mummy, and was preserved as well as any of the mum-"The particular feature of the ancient's head was the high forehead, which makes me think that he was of the tribes who must have lived here before the flat-faced, squat-headed Siwash Indians of the present day. We unwrapped one hand, w was shriveled up to mere skin and b some of the nails having already disap-

The mummy had been a tall man, of large proportions, another indication of his tual measurement, was over six feet tall, and was stood up for the purposes of meas-urement against a board near the cave, Around the ankles and wrists of the mummy were bands of silver, alloyed with so my were bands of silver, alloyed with some other metal, which went to show, with the other trappings of the sarcophagus, that the man must have been a ruler of his people. "I think he must have been a member of tribes living in the Northwest before the forbears of the present race arrived—as is generally conceded—from the eastern Asiatic coast. The texture of the wrappings, as I have already mentioned, bore some evidence of a civilization at least a few decrease. dence of a civilization at least a few degrees above the standard of savages. Prof. Smith's statements are corrobors by persons living in the district who have examined the cave and have seen the my my. When the news was announced in the British Columbian press that a mummy had been found in British Columbia the papers that published the story were ridiculed by those who professed a knowledge of such matters. It was asserted that it was absolutely impossible to preserve a dead body for any length of time, owing to the very damp climate of the Pacific coast. On the other hand, we have the positive statement of Prof. Smith that he has found the mummy; that he will have it on exhi-bition in the New York Museum, and the statements of a half dozen men present when the mummy was discovered. Prof. Smith declined to answer the newspaper critics or display the mummy, stating his word must be sufficient. Whether the Egyptian practice of preserving the dead for an indefinite length of time

is a lost art on the Pacific coast is a ques-tion naturally suggested. Was it ever a land of mummies, and if so, were the climatic conditions in that long-ago stage conducive to the preservation of human re-

Prof. Smith is now in Secum, Ore., looking up the particulars of some important discoveries there, and will return to New York

The Editor's Desk. Wanted, an india rubber desk; One to expand and contract at will; One to expand, though, most of the time-A desk I could never hope to fill. Mine is one of the usual size Big enough for methodical men, But, good Lord, not of a size by half To hold the things that come in my ken?

On my desk the things I'll take up next; Week after week I forget these things, Which pile up higher, and I am vexed. At best, once a month I make a sweep Of the gathered stuff to show my zeal; Shuffle the cards for another deal

But what's the use? In another month I'm back in the same old rut again; That will keep me out of it, that's plain You business men who follow a rule Don't know the troubles we're forced to mee Who follow the grind of the daily press, And haven't the time to keep things neat.

-Philadelphia North American.

His eyes blazed fire. His burning words of love kindled a responsive flame within her breast. She didn't really love him, told herself, but with him around and with his wife and threw a lighted lamp at her, which exploded, enveloping the help-less woman in flames, which in a few min-less woman in flames, which in a few min-